

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1859.

A letter from a subscriber in a neighboring county, says:-"Politics-at this timeare a dead letter. You can rarely hear them spoken of-so much absorbed are the farmers in their crops, their agricultural operations -the prospect as to prices &c. Not that we are indifferent to the affairs of our country, or that the Whigs have lost courage or hope as to the future. But just now, we are willing to think of something else that the contentions of parties. By and by, I firmly believe there will be an uprising of the people, as in 1840. It is the Black Republicans alone, who give the administration a chance If there were no such party, and the Opposition could rally upon a sound, conservative national man for President, in opposition to the Administration candidate, they would sweep the country. We can afford to wait, however, until November next, to see how things move. In the mean time, I will say to you, as one of your correspondents intimated a few days ago, that the abundance of the wheat harvest, and the prospect of the corn crop, have not been exaggerated, judging from what I see in our own section. Have you noticed the excellence of the quality of the wheat? It is heavier and finer, than I ever knew it to be. The consumers will have more bread and better bread, than for years past. Rye and oats, too, will be in abundance. We all have reason to be thankful-for if prices are not so high there is more to sell. As for the war, confound it! I don't believe it will do any more good in Europe, than it has done here-for I was foolish enough to think it would send wheat up to \$2-and it didn't."

At the discussion between the candidates for Congress, in the Petersburg District, on Monday, at Dinwiddie Court House, Colonel Thomas F. Goode opposed a convention .--Mr. Hopkins partially opposed one, but would acquiesce-Mr. Pryor advocated a convention, and thought holding a convention was the best way to nominate a candidate. Mr. Pryor, in his speech, it is said in the Petersburg Intelligencer, reviewed the prodigal conduct of the Congress of the Union, with the President at its head in such fearful language as to make one think, who did not know that he called himself a Democrat, that he had never voted for Buchanan. He spurned the idea of a protective tariff, and of internal improvements by the Federal Government. He concluded by denouncing, in bitter terms, the Abolition influences which had crept into the Government, and called upon the people to witness his prediction that he would be elected to Congress without any sort of doubt.

The London Daily News, the organ of the Exeter Hall abolitionists, has an article in which Mr. William H. Seward is in effect nominated by the aforesaid British abolitionists as their candidate for the next presidency of the United States. The News makes no concealment of the causes to which the New York senator is to attribute this distinction. He "has afforded every possible evidence in his own country of his absolute and hearty condemnation of the institutions of the South, which are incompatible with the liberties of the Republic at large, and which threaten its existence;" and, therefore, it says, he is entitled to the sympathy and support of the British abolitionists "in the objects to which he is pledged."

At the instance of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British government is just now commencing a series of observations in and around the North Atlantic ocean, for the purpose of investigating the law of storms and other phenomena concerning the weather in and about the ocean. The matter has been placed in charge of Admiral Fitzroy, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and Admiralty, London, who calls on ships at sea as well as persons on shore for co-operation.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is temporarily absent in the West. Col. C. E. Mix, Chief Clerk, is now Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs .-Horatio King, esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, has left Washington, on a short visit to the North, and during his absence comes down from his room, attended by Mar-his duties will be performed by by Gen. St. shal Valliant. The whole military household John B. L. Skinner, Principal Clerk of the Appointment Office.

A New Yorker has invented and patented a churn by means of which the butter is "brought" in one minute and a half. He uses two cast-iron rollers, running very true and very close together, by means of which the lacteal fluid is made to "go in" milk "and come out squeezed" in the form of excellent butter. "A dasher in the lower chamber gathers the butter as fast as it is deposited."

A man, in Vernon county, Missouri, killed a man a few days ago, who had killed his father a year ago. The first killing was in tor Emmanuel; give him a very plain caval-Kansas, and the son learning that his father's murderer would not be punished in Kansas (under the amnesty) made short work of

Blackwood's Magazine, in the two last numbers, has contained severe reviews of Lord Macaulay's History of England-or rather that portion of it, which relates to shafts of a wagon close by. The conversathe Duke of Marlborough, and the Massacre of Glencoe. They are said to be written by Sir Archibald Alison.

Thomas S. Gholson and L. C. Boulden are candidates for the Judgeship in the Mecklenburg District, Va.

A considerable revival of religion has com-A considerable revival of religion has com-one in the morning, and is called up again expected that the w. menced in the African Church in Richmond. at three or four.—Letter from Montechiaro. legal investigation."

The editor of the Washington Star is to make a trip "from Washington to Old Point ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. Comfort; thence to New York, by sea; thence to the White Mountains, in New Hampshire. and probably to the Green Mountains, in Vermont; thence to Boston; thence to Bangor, Maine; thence by water, if possible, around to Quebec; thence via Montreal to Niagara; thence via Albany to Saratoga; thence down the Hudson to New York, Philadelphia, and Cape May; and thence home again." And he is to write a journal of his

From the French West Indies we have accounts dated at Martingue and Guadaloupe to the 12th of June. In the last named island a tremendous rain for twelve hours had caused inundations at Pointe-a-Pitre, but, though much damage was done, no lives were lost. Capt. Maussion de Canne, the new Governor of Martinique, had taken possession of his office, and in a proclamation to the inhabitants and expressed a hope that the state of siege, rendered necessary by incendiary fires, could soon be put an end to.

The Washington Star says, that the final upply of water from the Potomac, for the Washington Aqueduct, cannot be obtained until some final disposition be made of the question of the right to take it without Italy. the consent of the claimants, known as the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, who are backed by the State of Virginia and her courts in their views of their right, we apprehend: the latter have the power to enjoin the Government against taking the water from he river at or near the Great Falls.'

Lord Lyndhurst has made a speech in the British House of Lords strongly advocating vigorous measures of defence both on sea and land. He regarded the assertion that France had no wish to invade England as undeserving of consideration. England might live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying only on the vigor of her

The common friction matches are not waterproof, and are often so affected by even the moisture in the atmosphere that no light can be obtained from them. It is not the sulphur which is thus sensitive to humidity, but the phosphoric composition. By a recent invention, they are made waterproof, without in creasing the cost.

The New York City Inspector's report of Deaths for the week ending July 15th, shows the large increase of one hundred and forty deaths over the mortality during the week previous. One hundred and twenty more children died than during the preced ing seven days.

The Hon. Delazon Smith, ex-Senator from Oregon, has been dropped by the Legislature of that State. Delazon sported the Senatorial robes just seventeen days, for which valuable service he pocketed the compensation of \$10,000, of which \$7,000 was for

A marble shaft recently erected over the remains of Aaron Burr, in the graveyard in Princeton, New Jersey, has been mutilated and broken by some persons unknown. The shaft was erected by stealth, no one knowing who put it there.

A letter from Kentucky, in the Richmond Enquirer says, "that Gen. Cass has done more to destroy Democracy, by his letter on naturalization, in that region of our country, than the great powers conjointly-not by Russia all the Oppositionists could do in one hundred years."

The President of the United States, with Miss Lane and a few friends, left Washing- army of one million men shall be put in ton on Monday morning for Bedford Springs | motion to attack France, can Lord Palmers-He visits Bedford, as usual for many years ton's and Russell's administration remain past, for recreation and health.

Orders have been issued by the War De partment, directing a general Court Martial to assemble in New York on the 3d day of August next, for the trial of certain officers who shall be brought before the court.

A number of counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Bank of Ashland, Kentucky, have recently been detected in active circulation in Cincinnati. The bills are said to be well executed, and apt to deceive.

Lord Lyons (with some members of the British legation, we understand,) is preparing to leave Washington, for the purpose of visiting several of the most celebrated summer resorts in the North.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in England, made a speech in London recently. expressing strong sympathy for the cause of Italian independence.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the last number of Blackwood's Magazine. Robert Bell, Agent, King street.

ter, at Salem, Fauquier county, Va., vice Thomas C. Allen. The receipts of the American Colonization

George L. Cochran, is appointed Postmas-

Society, for the month ending the 20th ult., of her child, she followed him, but soon reamounted to \$26,466,39.

Swimming schools are proposed in Rich

mond and Petersburg. The Emperor Napoleon in Camp.

It is six in the evening-the Emperor omes down from his room, attended by Marcomes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him. Marshal Valliant presents several papers to for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten Napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King 21 years of age, and her daughter 2 years. arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits gave to Vic ry uniform, and you will have the portrait f Victor Emmanuel. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the with a nest of Wall street sharpers, who, by true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both making eigaretts in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the tion is lively and long. Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at 10 o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter

of an hour afterwards he retires to his apart-

ment. The Emperoreats but little. He sleeps

more by day than by night. He works till

ONE DAY LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Latest from the Seat of War.

New York, July 18 .- The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, via Cork, with dates to the 7th inst., (one day later,) arrived distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped here this evening.

Laverpool, July 7 .- Cotton-sales of Wednesday estimated at 15,000 bales, nearly all of which is to the trade. All qualities have slightly advanced. • The market to-day, Thursday, closed firm,

but quotations are nominal. Corn is very dull, with an increased demand for yellow. Provisions closed dull, but the market is generally unchanged. Consols closed at London at \$934(a.93).

THE LATEST FROM ITALY .- A battle was daily expected on the Adige, at last accounts. Ancona has been declared in a state of

Per telegraph from London to Queenstown,

we have the following:

London, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, the Minister of War and Marshal Pelissier have had another conference, for the purpose of concerting measures to complete the organization of the army of the East.

An eighth division is in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army in

A telegram from Trieste, dated July 7th, says, advices from Naples to the 28th ult. announce that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Messina, and several arrests have been made. Advices had also been received from Ancona to the 30th of June. Gen. Caltermatter had taken command of the town, and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarming of the citizens had also been ordered.

An address from the Sardinian Admiral to the people of Messina has been issued.

The Paris correspondence of the Loudon Times says that letters from the headquarters of Prince Napoleon state that another great battle was expected on the banks of

The Austrians are believed to have 200,000

Fresh battalions are organizing in Paris The London Times also says the French

will act only on the defensive. Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated Tyrol by entering the Tonale pass. Prince Windischgratz has been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian Government with this fact.

A Frankfort letter announces that the Austrian government have been compelled by the battle of Solferino to dispatch to the theatre of war those troops which it had in re-serve in the Tyrol. That province being consequently menaced by the invasion of Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet, in virtue of the treaty of Venice. which requires the German States to guarantee each other's German territory, to send the German army into Tyrol.

Kossuth has issued a proclamation calling the Hungarian nation to arms, to struggle for liberty, and he announces that he will soon be among them.

The Invalide Russe discusses the possible complications of the war. Russia, it says, has called out an army of three hundred thousand men, which will be reinforced by a Federal contingent of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France, and to hasten the conclusion of peace. But such an armed mediation constitutes a part of an ultimatum. Is not France entitled to reply, that the conditions of peace ought to be proposed by all alone; and that such an armed mediation made by a single power, is equivalent to a declaration of war. But when to maintain ns in Italy, a German indifferent spectators of a new confederation. The English ministry will most certainly not allow a new war to begin without first exhausting all their powers of persuasion.

Frankfort, July 6th .- It is stated that the proposals made by Pinpia on the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, on the 4th, were the following:

First-The junction of the 9th and 10th sorps d'armee to the Prussian army. Second-The appointment to the command in and of the four non-Prussian and non-Aus-

trian corps d'armee. Third-The placing of all the reserve con-

tingent troops in readiness to march. Berne, July 6 .- News has been received here from Boruno that a corps of three to five thousand Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdau's corps had repulsed them from Borunio, and driven them as far as the first Counter of the Stelvia. The Aus-

trians suffered severely.

It was reported in England that the British mail steamers had been requested to prepare to carry armaments.

Sad Tragedy.

On Thursday last, the bodies of a woman, named Jane Wintern, and her little daughter, aged two years, were found drowned in a creek at Jamaica, Jong Island. The New York Sun says: It appears that some two years since Mrs.

Wintern's husband left her for some cause, and went to the west. Soon after the birth turned without him, and took up her residence with the family of Mr. Wakefield .-On Wednesday she was observed to be more than usually melancholy, and late at night was observed by Mrs. Wakefield to go out of the house, and after walking a short distance, returned. She left the house in this manner several times during the night, and went out in the morning, taking her daughter with her, as if for a walk. Not returning at noon, search was made for her, when on the bank of a creek near the house, was his Majesty. The Emperor remains alone her hat and shawl. A few steps further, her lifeless body and that of her child were found in the waters of the creek, face downward, she having the child clasped in her arms .-Where the bodies were found the water in the creek was scarcely a foot deep. A verdict was rendered that they came to their death by drowning, while the mother was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. She was

Extensive Swindle.

The New York Express of Saturday, says: "On Friday, three unsophisticated country men, connected with the Society of Friends from Philadelphia, came to this city on business. Unfortunately for them, they fell in false representations and a mutual system of references, well known to New York shavers, induced the unfortunate Quakers to sell, or part with \$150,000, in 1st mortgage bonds of a Pennsylvania railroad at \$85, though the bonds are worth par, taking in exchange bills on a worthless Southern Bank, ed of extreme heat, and continued to falsely represented by a fraudulent combination of the same worshipful fraternity of sharpers as redeemable. The Quakers subsequently discovered that they had been done -the bills they received in exchange for their bonds not being worth one cent on the dollar. The Managers of the Railroad Company are endeavoring to get the bonds back, and it is

The Indian Troubles.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 3,500, moved from the village on the south side of the Platte river to the north side of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 5th of July, by the Omahas, some on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontenelle, on the 25th, (Saturday,) and that night, Sunday and Sunday night made numerous predatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of a Mr. DePuy to the extent of more than one hundred dollars. On Monday about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. Uriah Thomas to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their molestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn, above the mouth of Logan creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering horses, threatening families, &c. About this time some twenty-five men armed at Fontenelle, and, under the command of Captain Pattison, ascended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining ponies from the Indians to remunerate the settlers for their loss and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe. The march of these men above Logan creek is described as over a desolated country.-Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered and cattle driven off or killed. Even the promise made with the new company, prost office at Cuming Creek had been broken Westfield, Mass., July 17.—The body of post office at Cuming Creek had been broken

Elkhorn, about four miles distant. The setgeneral massacre. Small scouting parties sterious one.

of Indians were seen amorently watching Boston, July 17.—The Rev. Dr. Nehe of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites. Here they divided forces, most of them remaining at up. While at DeWitt, one the 30th, eleven pew was heavily draped in black. Indians were observed but a short distance off, and these were enticed into a house, Pattison and his men lying in ambush with the intention of taking the entire party prisfired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes, ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians -one of their chiefs among the number - and the supposed wounding of several more, when

the savages beat a hasty retreat. The settlers in that region deemed it more prudent to go down to Fontenelle, some forty miles distant, where they still remain.-On the return to Fontenelle of the war party despatches were sent to the city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha light artillery squad immediately repaired to Fontenelle, commanded by Major West, United States marshal, and Capt. Ford. Subsequent despatches have been sent in for adtional aid, and the remainder of the gun squad and several others went out with the field of the church of the Ascension and the peopiece on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last Gov. Black, and small detachment of dragoons under Lieut. Robertson, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A de-tachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination in compliance with the request of Secretary Morton.-Yesterday we learned that Gov. Black had been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from 250, mostly mounted, and of whom sixty or seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at \$15,000. The Indian Office some time since addressed a letter to the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, directing him to inquire and report immediately concerning the re cent difficulty between the Kaw Indians and the people at Council Grove. It appears that a Kaw Indian had stolen a couple of horses but upon demand the Kaws came with the thiefand the horses to deliver them up. A considerable number of Indians came on this mission, and as they were armed and the whites at Conneil Grove feared an attack, Maj. Day fired to intimidate them. The Indians returned the fire and wounded two whites. They were pursued by the whites, and at last an understanding having been effected, they gave up the parties alleged to have wounded the men. This matter has occasioned much feeling. The Indian Bureau is making every exertion to prevent fur-

ther difficulty and to settle the matter speedily and justly. With a view of guarding against difficulties which might spring up between the Pawnee Indians and the whites, the Indian Bureau has appointed a special agent to inquire into the recent conduct of those Inlians, and to withhold their annuities, &c., in case they should have been at fault. The office is now engaged in preparing instructions for the special agent. It is in contemplation to appoint a local agent, to reside near the Pawnees; and this, it is believed, will enable the Indian Office to exercise control over them, and prevent many difficulties which would otherwise occur. Washington Constitution.

Our Foreign Trade.

Not long since a certain class of financial optimists were at some pains to impress upon the public mind the conviction that, as the summer wore on, our heavy shipments of specie to Europe, as well as our enormous importations of foreign merchandise, would certainly cease, and that all apprehensions to the contrary were but old fogy misgivings. Well, the summer is wearing away fast, and in six weeks' time, or less, autum will be here but, some how or other, almost as much specie as ever continues to go, while the imports would seem to be multiplying rather than diminishing. The steamers took out on finally retired to her room. Thursday she Saturday nearly two millions and a half in hard eash--while the importations for the week exhibit an aggregate of between six and seven millions. If there were any prospect of a ready mar-

ket abroad, at paying prices, for the heavy surplus of breadstuffs we are certain of having next fall and winter, or if there were a market for anything else we have to sell besides cotton (at declining prices) these peculiar features of our foreign trade might create no uneasiness -but in the absence of any such prospect, they start the suggestion whether we are not "rushing it" a little too fast, and laying the foundation for another "crash" and another "crisis."-N. Y. Express.

A Man "Melted" to Death.

James Doyle, a blacksmith by trade, died in Chicago last Friday, under the following circumstances as detailed by the Times of

"He was an extremely athletic person in appearance, and was considered by his fellow-workmen as possessing a remarkable degree of strength and bodily vigor. On Thursday he worked in the shop as usual until 6 o'clock, when he went to supper in as good health as usual. After supper he complainplain until 12 o'clock when he went to bed. At 3 o'clock in the morning his room mate awoke and found him breathing his last. A post mortem examination revealed no unusual appearance of the body, except a remakable and unusual quantity of adipose matter. By overwork and the heat of the day he was literally melted down! The corexpected that the whole affair will lead to a oner's jury found this to be the cause of his TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 .-- By the latest ad vices from Vera Cruz it appears that Mr. McLane's demand for the surrender of the Conducta alone saved it. A few hours later, Gen. Robles received peremptory orders from Miramon, seconded by Mr. Otway and Mr. Gavie, not to allow the Conducta to enter Vera Cruz.

Gen. Robles had captured Piacillulah from the Liberals. Gen. Marquez had pronounced in favor of himself at Guadalajara. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- General Cullom, under indictment for alleged malfeasance while Clerk of the House of Representatives,

to-day demanded trial in the Criminal Court, but the case was postponed till next term, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the United States. Boston, July 18 .- Wm. Holmes and wife. of New Orleans, now stopping at Plymouth, were served with a writ of habeas corpus today, requiring them to deliver up a female slave named Maria Gaskins. The hearing

complaint is, that she has enjoyed less liberty at the North than at New Orleans. MARSHALL, TEXAS, July 8 .- The District Attorney has officially notified the Pacific Railway Company that he will dismiss the State suit upon the payment of the first instalment of \$50,000, as provided in the com-

of the case was assigned for to-morrow.

Arriving at West Point, Cuming coun- a man was discovered in Little River yesterthey were joined by more men, so that day afternoon, which has since been identiheir number amounted to fifty-seven weil- fied as that of Edmond Morse, who has been armed men, mostly mounted-the Indians missing from this town for over two years. being encamped on the opposite side of the The flesh was all dried on the bones. The body evidently had not been in the water tlers were panie stricken, and anticipated a very long. The case is certainly a very my-

miah Adams, Paster of the Union Congre gational Church, at which the Hon. Rufus West Point, and about twenty, under the Choate attended preached a sermon this command of J. W. Pattison, proceeded up morning on his death, to a crowded congrethe Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little gation. He paid an eloquent tribute to his town called DeWitt, some five miles further genius and christian qualities. Mr. Choate's

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 .- The steamer Ravenswood, from Madisonville, for this city, took fire this morning, about eight miles from shore, and was totally consumed, oners. On attempting to execute this man- together with her cargo. There was an inceuvre, the Indians seized their arms and surance of \$25,000 on the boat. Of the thirty persons on board all escaped excepting one, who was drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

Rev. Dr. Bedel.

We learn that this eminent divine has ac cepted the office of Assistant Bishop of Ohio We have no doubt that a sense of duty led him to adopt this course, but in coming to this conclusion, he has had many hard strug gles, in view of leaving the people of his charge in this city, between him and whom there is an attachment of the strongest kind. The prospect of a more extended field of usefulness in the new office to which he has been called, has largely influenced his deci sion. The e are few pastors and people more endeared to each other than the Rector of his parish. It will not be an easy matter to fill the place that will be vacated by his decision. Nor will it be an easy matter to fill the place of Dr. Bedell in many institutions this city of which he is an active member. We can name two in which he has been a most active and efficient memberthe American Bible Society and the Deaf and Dumb Institution will feel his loss in their respective Boards of Managers. In these he was active and efficient, and his associates will part with him with deep and sincere regret.-N. I. Comm.

One of the Heroes of Solferino.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes concerning the commander of the French cavalry in Italy, as follows:

"General de Division Louis Morris (not Maurice) belongs to a highly respectable French family of English descent. He is a won all his grades by conspicuous gallantry and solid talent. When a young captain in Algiers he had an encounter with a famous splended description by Sir Walter Scott of at another, Mount Zephyr, the residence of the fight between John Balfour de Burley Judge Bushrod Washington. and Brigadier Bothwell. On both sides the after Morris had broken his sword, he clinched with his enemy, and both fell from their horses without losing their hold, and rolled a very popular commander, and justly so .-He married a distinguished Arab lady, and is the father of a most interesting family. -A refined gentleman at home, a dashing soldier on the field, Morris can stand as a good representative of the French General of Cavalry. We may depend on it that he led the below, near the river, dwelt Bushrod Washcharge in person at Solferino."

To Preserve Ice and Always have Ice Water. Prepare a double green baize or blanket or flannel bag, in the shape of a pudding bag, It may be lined inside to keep the fuz out of the water with a layer of muslin, and covered outside with any material for show. Put a sufficient quantity of ice in a pitcher of wasufficient quantity of ice in a pitcher of water, and cover it with this bag: it preserves the ice better than any other mode, and it hands of the Lewis family, and into the you use ice enough, you may always have cold water. I have covered my ice water in of the United States have purchased the Manthis way at bed time, and found ice in the pitcher in the morning.

I got the idea or pattern from an Irish gentleman, many years ago, and named the article Paddy's Night Cap. It is better than Little Hunting Creek, between the Mansion any patent ice pitcher, and can be made for a mere trifle.

Remarks.-If a small quantity of ice put into a pitcher of water, it melts rapidly, but a large quantity soon reduces the tempe rature of the water, so that it acts as a prserver of it with a cold medium, and in the way, under "Paddy's Night Cap," it is better preserved than in an ice pitcher. -Philadelphia North American.

Sunday in New York.

On Sunday there were a great many pershops were closed. There was in consequence scarcely any drunkenness.

An Old Terrapin.

The Mount Vernon Estate-Letter from Caleb Cushing .- [Extracts.]

MOUNT ZEPHYR, July 4th, 1859. In a visit to this spot, though on business, seems to me that the day has not been inappropriately occupied; for it is a part, and very interesting one, of the Mount on estate, the residence of Washington, the hero-man of the American Revolution.

turns south again, then describes a long semi-circle to Port Tobacco, at which point it resumes its original southeastwardly course, and so flows on to the sea of Chesapeake Bay. The Mount Vernon estate, as occupied by General Washington, at the time of his death, stretches along the northerly bank of the Potomac, in the whole of this, its westerly and easterly line, with a tide water front, accord-Maria has been brought here. Her chief ing to Washington's own estimate, of about tea miles; bounded on the east by the main channel of the river at its bend, and on the

west by one of its affluents, denominated The estate is divided into two unequal parts by another affluent of the Potomac deminated Little Hunting Creek. The portion in the elbow of the Potomac, and between that and Hunting Creek, called River Farm, consisted of about 2,000 acres. The other portion, between Little Hunting Creek and Dogue Creek, extended further inland, and consisted of about 6,000 acres, in the form of an irregular square, divided into four unequal farms, known as the Mansion House Farm, the Union Farm, the Dogue Run Farm, and the Muddy Hole Farm.

Several of these local names are found in Washington's will, which devises the proerty east of Little Hunting Creek to George ayette Washington and Lawrence Augustine Washington; about two thirds of the land between Little Hunting Creek and Dogue Creek, lying on the Potomae, and including the Mansion House Farm, to Bushrod Washington; and the residue, being the outhwesterly part of this tract, to Lawrence Lewis, and his wife, Eleanor Park Lewis.

The soil and other natural capabilities of the estate are accurately described by Washington. "The greater part," he says," is a greyish clay; some part is a dark mould, a very little is inclined to sand, and scarcely any to stone." He adds: "A husbandman's will would not lay the farms more level than they are." And as to the river, "the whole shore," he truly says, "is one entire fishery." He had under enclosure not only the seve

ral farms, or cultivated portions of the estate, but also the woodland. In addition to his own dwelling house, and other buildings on the Mansion House Farm, he had what he calls an Overlooker's ouse, and negro quarters on each of the other farms. He speaks also of "a newly rected brick barn, equal perhaps to any in

America," on the Union Farm, a new circu-

lar barn on the Dogue Run Farm; and the

plan indicates a grist mill near the mouth of

These numbers are inde-

Dozue Run. On the four farms he enumerates, 54 "draft horses," 12 "working mules," 317 "black cattle," 634 "sheep," and "of hogsmany," but in number uncertain, "all these running," he says, "pretty much at large in

the woodland."

pendent, of course, of the Mansion House In other letters, and in agricultural papers drawn up with great fulness and care, ome of which are in print, we have, from the pen of Washington, minute directions for the cultivation of the Mount Vernon estate, with many local indications. Of these papers, one of the most important is dated 0th December, 1799, only four days before his death. There we find that his principal crops were maize, rye, barley, potatoes, wheat, buckwheat, peas, oats, clover and

other grass, and tobacco. Historical memories and public interest graduate of the military school (St. Cyr.) and attach mainly to the portion of the Mount Vernon estate which lies between Little Hunting Creek and Dogue creek. Here, at one place, is the veritable Mount Vernon, Arabian sheik, which brought to mind the the residence of General Washington; and

The main road from Alexandria to Fredercavaliers stopped to witness the combat, and | icksburg, then, as now, or as Washington says in has will, "as it now goes and has ever gone, since my recollection of it," passing to the northward of the River Farm, traverses in the dust, the Arab endeavoring to reach the Muddy Hole Farm, from the Gum his knife, and Morris trying to get hold of his | Spring at the ford of Little Hunting Creek to pistol. After a deadly struggle the Arab re- the mill on Dogue Run. At the Gum Spring. mained in the dust, and the captain of Chas- another road branches off, passing between seurs, remounting, charged at the head of the Muddy Hole Farm and the Mansion his men. At Islay he crossed the river and House Farm, and through the southerly threw himself with his single regiment of part of Union Farm to a landing place on Chasseurs upon twenty thousand Maroquins, the bank of the Potomac. A wide private the flower of the cavalry of the Emperor of road, with cedar hedges originally, cross-Morocco, broke into them and pursued them es this at nearly right angles, connectfor miles, always ahead of his Chasseurs in ing the Mount Vernon residence, in opposite the bloody race; and throwing behind him directions, with Alexandria and with Frederthe flags which he conquered with his own icksburg. And from the "new Oyerlooker's hand, in order that the soldiers who should House" of the Union Farm, there was a broad pick them up might get the reward. He is avenue by the "newly erected brick barn," ornamented also with stately rows of cedars. At the head of this avenue is Mount Zephyr,

the site of the "new" overlooker's house of the Muddy Hole Farm. Here, for many years, and sometimes in the summer season at a smaller house, by a chalybeate spring inton. But since the death of him and of the other devisees of the several sub-divisions of the Mount Vernon Estate, many changes in its proprietorship and its distribution have taken place. The greater part of the Muddy Hole and Union Farms, some sixteen hundred acres, in all has been purchased Dogue River Farm has also passed out of the hands of sundry proprietors. The Ladies sion House Farm of upwards of 200 acres, leaving still in the hands of Mr. John A. Washington about 1000 acres of that part of the estate, extending from the Potomac to

House farm and the property of Mr. Legget. With the Mansion House farm all men are acquainted by sight or by written description-its picturesque situation on the high bank of the Potomac-its patriotic reminiscences-its destined use as the holy shrine which it is, or is to be, of this western world's devotion, in the hands of the Ladies of the United States.

I have turned aside from the homestead of Washington living, and from his place of sepulture dead, to explore the Mount Vernon Estate, so as to know Washington, not as a sons in attendance upon the sacred concerts victorious soldier, not as a Nation's founder, of the various lager beer saloons in the su- not as a republican statesman, not by his poburbs of the city. Jones' woods as well as litical and military writings and acts, not the public houses on the Bloomingdale road even in his relations as a man and a gentlewere frequented by a large number of people | mau; but to know him as an agricultural and no attempt was made to interfere with proprietor, less by means of his agricultural no other article with anything like the same the amusements. In the city all was quiet papers than by the visible monuments of and nearly all the restaurants and grog his proprietorship in the fields and woods of Mount Vernon. I think it has been good for me to do so. There never was a completer, a better proportioned, a more statuesque and chiselled character, than this our American We learn from a friend that a young man | Cincinnatus; but to appreciate the perfect in the employ of Mr. Garrett Vanmeter, in harmony and abolute finish of his character the Old Fields, in this county, a short time we must endeavor to see him, with the memsince, found a land Terrapin, with the name ory's eye at least, as Cincinnatus, neither of Garrett Vanmeter, July 31st, 1831, cut marshaling armies, nor directing cabinets. upon it. It was shown to Mr. Vanmeter, but standing on the green sward by the side who distinctly recollected the time he cut of the patrimonial oak and calling on Earth his name upon it. It was in the same field and Sky to unite in producing and yielding in which it was found 28 years ago by Mr. the rich annual harvest to sustain the life and gladden the heart of Man.

All that is now visible and tangible . notwithstanding many vicissitudes, the M sion House Farm, the Union Farm, the M dy Hole Farm, the Dogue Run Farm, the Spring, the Tumbling Dam and the w may all be distinguished and traced the careful observer. The grevish good loam, more inclined, he than to sand, as Washington himself scribes it, though from use or abuse, The noble stream of the Potomac, which, says, in some places, more consolidated flowing between the States of Virginia and of course, heavier to work, than in an Maryland, had, before it reaches the Federal yet still produces, with due cultivation City, held a southeastwardly course, then same luxuriant crops of clover, wheat strikes due south by Alexandria until it apmaize; kine and flocks of sheep still grad proaches Mount Vernon, in front of which it its pastures; and "of hogs, many" still asses castwardly, then for a short distance at large in the woodland; and the grand trees, the oaks, and chestnuts still muring the fresh southern breeze. As the special features of the scene, the "high, dry healthy country," the clear summer sky, a fragrant clover fields, the bright green ma stalks, the gathered sheaves of wheat broad closes and meadows, from which vision passes to rest on the dark class of forest, the gentle undulating hills scattered farm houses netted in many a deor by many a hill side, and the spark waters of one of the finest rivers in the world as all these objects photograph themselve the mind, we conceive how it was that Wa ington dreaded to quit his sylvan is even to dominate over the field of battle to live in a Nation's admiring gaze; and with his even, calm but fond affection, clung to the fields and woods of Mount non. And in all this there is quite as m of Washington to occupy the pleased at tion, and to dwell in the recurrent rens brance, as there is in the halls of the Wi Mansion overlooking the Potomac, or in tomb by the "Vineyard enclosure."

Mr. Leggett has greatly improved Ma Hole Farm by new cultivations and a structions. He has augmented the old ho at Mount Zephyr by a neat addition, em somed in acacias and overlooking the wa meadows and fields of Union and of D Run. By no fault of his the "brick equal to any in America," which Wash ton built, has disappeared; but he has ere another of still greater capacity, and which in the words of Washington, again may be said, that for convenience sorts, particularly for "sheltering and feet horses, cattle and so forth," it is "scanto be exceeded any where." What is more to be regretted, the noble rows of cel by the great avenue of Union Farm in been cut down for sale by some interven proprietor of the land. Still greater cla ges, and many of them advantageous on occur in the aspect of the lands of the D. Run Farm; but the new circular barn remains. Mr. Chalkley Gillingham b made for himself an exceedingly pretty plain a gentle swell of land in the pine woo by the long mill race, constructed by Was ington. And the residence of the Lexfamily remains, belonging to Mr. John son, of Maine. We may regret, sometimes, that Washing

ton left no posterity of his own body to a tinue his name and race, and to retain a cultivate the lands of Mount Vernon. B what perpetuity of name or estate had Jetson, Madison, Jackson? They have imm tality, not in Heaven only, but on earth well. Should not that suffice? And, as Washington, what son, or grandson, he succeeding, could have continued his fam-Let us be content to have him stand in h solitary grandeur. We should not have t erated a descendant of his presuming on blood, nor should we have been satisfied wi one of inferior mettle. And it is unjust complain, as we are too prone to do, of the or that descendant of his brothers, if, in a possession of a fragment of the Mount V non estate, he do not maintain the mans iouse and its grounds in the style of its oplent builder; and still more unjust to a plain of such a collateral successor if he not, as of himself of course he cannot, provi there a Mecca for the resort of the people the United States. But this misp pectation has at length turned to good, as that, about to pass into the custody of the dies of America, Mount Vernon becomes central shrine, a national temple, in who by the sanctifying influences of the memory of Washington, to keep burning bright for ever the sacred fires of the love of home an of country. And thus would we have it Such a memory, calm, grave, dignified, vere, is well guarded by the fair maidens a oure matrons of our land, fit minister riestesses at a holier and loftier than all t dtars of the classic Vesta. C. Cushino Messrs. Patterson, McGrath, and other Committee, Phila.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NIL TEENTH CENTURY, PROF. Wood HAIR RESTORATIVE .- Says the St. La Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman Maine, which speaks glowingly of the super merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence no have its effect, when coming from a reliable set f certificates are guarantees of truth; the ceds no encomiums, nor useless puffery from

BATH, MAINE, January 20, 1856.-PROF. Wood & Co .- Gentlemen :- Having my atten called a few months since to the highly beach effects of your HAIR RESTORATIVE, I was luced to make application of it upon my own h which had become quite gray, probably one to white; my whiskers were of same character Some three months since I procured a bott your HAIR RESTORATIVE. soon found it was proving what I had wished, used it about twice a week. I have since process another bottle, of which I have used some. now certify to the world that the gray or #1 hair has totally disappeared, both on my heads face, and my hair has resumed its natural of and I believe more soft and glossy than it has before for twenty-five years. I am now sup-years old; my good wife at the age of fifty to

has used it with same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for valuable discovery. I am assured that when will rightly use, as per directions, will not be occasion to contradict my statements. I am citizen of this city, and a resident here for the fifteen years, and am known to nearly every here and adjoining towns. Any use you make of the above, with my name attached, your service, as I wish to preserve the beautie nature in others as well as myself. I am.

yours. A. C. RAYMONI BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858. - Wood's HAIR STORATIVE.—PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir:—Had had the misfortune to lose the best portion of hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a of your preparation, and found it to answer a very thing needed. My hair is now thick glossy, and no words can express my obligate to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a not ter in regular standing, and pastor of the Order dox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a getmane great influence and universally belo WILLIAM DYES

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.—Prof. W. Dear Sir:-Having made trial of your HA RESTORATIVE, it gives me pleasure to say. its effect has been excellent in removing inflame tion, dandruff, and a constant tendency to it with which I have been troubled from my hood; and has also restored my hair, which becoming gray, to its original color. I have

sure or profit. Yours, truly, J. K. BRAG The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottle three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small small holds } a pint, and retails for one dollar bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per size. more in proportion than the small, retails dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart. 41 cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3. Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire ing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggist

Fancy Goods Dealers. TOHN MURPHY, ATTORNEY AT LA will practice in the Courts of Westmoreb Richmond, and Northumberland Counties Office, Rice's Store, Westmoreland County, V.